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=> d his

     (FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:18:50 ON 05 JUN 92)
                SET PAGELENGTH 62
                SET LINELENGTH 78
L1            0 S VIRTUAL REALITY
L2            1 S VIRTUAL WORLD
L3          314 S 395/500/CCLS
L4            0 S HEAD-MOUNTED AND L3
                E UNC/ASN
                E UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
                E UNIVERSITY OF NORTH/AS
L5           15 S E4-E5,E7-E8
L6            2 S SIMULATED REALITY
L7            2 S SIMULATED WORLD
L8           89 S HEADS-UP DISPLAY
L9            1 S KINEMATIC SENSOR
L10           0 S GLOVE SENSOR
L11           1 S 4807202/UREF
L12           1 S 4837700/PN
L13           1 S 4943861/PN
L14           2 S 4276029/UREF
L15           0 S MOVEMENT EMULATION
L16       56438 S (EMULAT? OR SIMULAT?)
L17        1000 S L16(5A)OPEN?
L18           1 S KITCHEN(P)L17
L19         158 S VISUAL AND L17
L20          46 S PHYSICAL AND L19
L21        2064 S L16 AND ARCHITECT?
L22          74 S L3 AND L21
L23         289 S VIRTUAL/TI,ASN
L24        1342 S VIRTUAL/TI,AB
L25         145 S VISUAL AND L24
L26        8315 S VISUAL/TI,AB
L27          22 S L24 AND L26
L28           1 S 4857902/PN
L29           0 S 4857902/UREF
L30          11 S VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

=> d l30 1-11 cit date ab

1.  5,107,443, Apr. 21, 1992, Private regions within a shared workspace;
Randall B. Smith, et al., 395/158; 380/3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

                                                          L30: 1 of 11
TITLE:          Private regions within a shared workspace
US PAT NO:      5,107,443               DATE ISSUED:    Apr. 21, 1992
                [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
APPL-NO:        07/241,525              DATE FILED:     Sep. 7, 1988

ABSTRACT:
In a shared navigable workspace that is presented at more than one
workstation, a region is made private in response to a user request. The user
can also indicate the region's level of privacy by indicating levels of
access of different users. The private region's contents are displayed only
to users that have visual access; a non-informative pattern covers the
region's area on the displays of other users. The private region and its
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contents can be modified only by a user with access to modify. When a user requests movement of a pointer into the private region, the pointer can be presented in the private region if the user has sufficient access; otherwise, the pointer would be kept outside the private region's boundary. If a user requests a transition into the private region by selecting a selectable transition unit, called a teleporter, the request would be denied unless the user has sufficient access. The pointer can operate according to a physical metaphor in which it picks up, holds, and puts down other objects, and the user can be permitted to move an object into the private region or to pick up an object within the private region only if the user has sufficient access. Within such a metaphor, a key display object held by a user's pointer can indicate that the user has sufficient access to move the pointer into a corresponding private region; if the user's pointer is not holding the key, it cannot move into the private region.

2. 5,072,412, Dec. 10, 1991, User interface with multiple workspaces for sharing display system objects; D. Austin Henderson, Jr., et al., 395/159, 158 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 2 of 11

L30: 2 of 11

TITLE:	User interface with multiple workspaces for sharing display system objects		
US PAT NO:	5,072,412 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]	DATE ISSUED:	Dec. 10, 1991
APPL-NO:	07/030,766	DATE FILED:	Mar. 25, 1987

ABSTRACT:
Workspaces provided by an object-based user interface appear to share windows and other display objects. Each workspace's data structure includes, for each window in that workspace, a linking data structure called a placement which links to the display system object which provides that window, which may be a display system object in a preexisting window system. The placement also contains display characteristics of the window when displayed in that workspace, such as position and size. Therefore, a display system object can be linked to several workspaces by a placement in each of the workspaces' data structures, and the window it provides to each of those workspaces can have unique display characteristics, yet appear to the user to be the same window or versions of the same window. As a result, the workspaces appear to be sharing a window. Workspaces can also appear to share a window if each workspace's data structure includes data linking to another workspace with a placement to the shared window. The user can invoke a switch between workspaces by selecting a display object called a door, and a back door to the previous workspace is created automatically so that the user is not trapped in a workspace. A display system object providing a window to a workspace being left remains active so that when that workspace is reentered, the window will have the same contents as when it disappeared. Also, the placements of a workspace are updated so that when the workspace is reentered its windows are organized the same as when the user left that workspace. The user can enter an overview display which shows a representation of each workspace and the windows it contains so that the user can navigate to any workspace from the overview.

3. 5,038,281, Aug. 6, 1991, Acceleration of system interrupts between operating systems in guest-host relationship; Anthony M. Peters, 395/700;

364/241.2, 280, 280.8, 280.9, 281, 281.3, 281.6, DIG.1; 395/725 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 3 of 11

TITLE: Acceleration of system interrupts between operating systems in guest-host relationship

US PAT NO: 5,038,281 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] DATE ISSUED: Aug. 6, 1991

APPL-NO: 06/909,523 DATE FILED: Sep. 19, 1986

ABSTRACT:
This disclosure describes the acceleration of system interrupts between one operating system and another operating system which run in a guest-host relationship. The execution time required by the host operating system (HOS) to service system interrupts is substantially reduced, thus allowing the guest operating system (GOS) to execute more efficiently. The invention is implemented by enhancing HOS supervisor services and HOS dispatching functions so that GOS resident supervisor functions are bypassed.

4. 5,010,500, Apr. 23, 1991, Gesture-modified diagram for retrieval of image resembling diagram, with parts selectable for further interactive retrieval; Ranjit Makkuni, et al., 395/155; 340/706; 382/13, 56; 395/140, 156 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

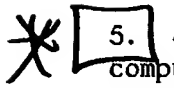
L30: 4 of 11

TITLE: Gesture-modified diagram for retrieval of image resembling diagram, with parts selectable for further interactive retrieval

US PAT NO: 5,010,500 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] DATE ISSUED: Apr. 23, 1991

APPL-NO: 07/303,351 DATE FILED: Jan. 26, 1989

ABSTRACT:
Recorded video segments are retrieved and displayed through a user interface that employs gestures. The user provides gestures by moving a mouse, and the resulting signals indicate a diagram. Data identifying the diagram is used to access a data structure to obtain data indicating which of a set of interactive line drawings includes features most closely resembling the diagram. The interactive line drawing with features closest to the diagram can then be displayed. When the user selects a part of the line drawing, a menu is displayed that includes a description of the video segments that relate to that part. To assist the user in providing gestural input, a preliminary diagram is displayed, reducing the amount of information the user must provide. The user can change parts of the diagram to obtain a modified diagram resembling features that appear in a desired line drawing. The diagrams and interactive line drawings can be displayed on a workstation display screen, while the video segments can be displayed on a video monitor screen by a video disk player under control of the workstation CPU.



5. 4,984,179, Jan. 8, 1991, Method and apparatus for the perception of computer-generated imagery; Jonathan D. Waldern, 364/514; 340/705, 980; 358/104; 364/516, 550; 434/43 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 5 of 11

TITLE: Method and apparatus for the perception of computer-generated imagery

US PAT NO: 4,984,179 DATE ISSUED: Jan. 8, 1991

[IMAGE AVAILABLE] DISCL-DATE: Nov. 28, 2006
APPL-NO: 07/404,101 DATE FILED: Sep. 7, 1989
FRN-PR. NO: 8701288 FRN FILED: Jan. 21, 1987
FRN-PR. CO: United Kingdom
REL-US-DATA: Division of Ser. No. 144,090, Jan. 15, 1988, Pat. No. 4,884,219.

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to a 3-dimensional computer graphics system in which an operator can effectively interact with a virtual model generated and displayed by a computer. In one embodiment the operator wears a helmet fitted with means which enable both the location of his head and its coordinates relative to the virtual model to be monitored and the information sent to computer. The helmet carries miniature VDUs which direct separate images to his individual eyes so that the image is perceived stereoscopically. The movement of the operator's eyes is also monitored by means mounted within housings of the helmet and data representing the operator's direction of vision sent to the computer. The data transmitted to the computer is used to modify the image of the model as perceived by the operator to enhance its realism.

6. 4,896,290, Jan. 23, 1990, Method for routing events from key strokes in a multi-processing computer systems; Deborah A. Rhodes, et al., 395/650; 340/711, 721; 364/927.2, 927.63, 928, 928.6, 929.12, 942, 942.2, 948.3, 948.32, 949.91, 949.92, 957, 957.6, DIG.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 6 of 11

TITLE: Method for routing events from key strokes in a multi-processing computer systems
US PAT NO: 4,896,290 DATE ISSUED: Jan. 23, 1990
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]
APPL-NO: 07/088,936 DATE FILED: Aug. 24, 1987

ABSTRACT:
A computer system in which multiple processes may run concurrently includes a window manager for displaying windows associated with different processes. One of the processes represented by a window may be designated as active. Keystrokes are translated by a keyboard driver to events represented by keycodes. The keycodes are routed to processes with which they are associated by reference to a routing table. Unless otherwise indicated, a keycode is routed to the active process. Where a keycode is associated with and transferred to the window manager, subsequent keycodes are stored in a typeahead buffer. The window manager may modify the routing table. After completion of the window manager operation, all keycodes remaining in the buffer are routed to their associated processes as determined by the modified routing table.

7. 4,860,291, Aug. 22, 1989, Test vector definition system employing template concept; Wendell W. Damm, et al., 371/27, 17

L30: 7 of 11

TITLE: Test vector definition system employing template concept
US PAT NO: 4,860,291 DATE ISSUED: Aug. 22, 1989
APPL-NO: 07/138,269 DATE FILED: Dec. 28, 1987

ABSTRACT:
A user interface for a tester or simulator includes a menu for creating

templates. The templates organize a set of the user's decisions regarding the timing, direction, and masking of all of the signals occurring during one tester cycle into a convenient form for use in another menu where test vectors are actually specified. In this other menu, the templates serve as a shorthand way of describing the function of each channel and its timing characteristics during one tester cycle. Thus, these templates organize and simplify the user's decision making, since many decisions, that would otherwise have to be made again and again, may now be made only once and then incorporated again and again by reference to the appropriate template. The use of the templates also conserves total memory requirements. The template menu can provide visual feedback that includes timing diagrams and icons to assist the user in constructing the template.

8. 4,857,902, Aug. 15, 1989, Position-dependent interactivity system for image display; Michael Naimark, et al., 340/709, 724; 358/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 8 of 11

TITLE:	Position-dependent interactivity system for image display		
US PAT NO:	4,857,902 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]	DATE ISSUED:	Aug. 15, 1989
APPL-NO:	07/050,196	DATE FILED:	May 14, 1987

ABSTRACT:
An interactive video display system with tight coupling between user-input and the images displayed to provide a feeling of real control by the user. A library of frames of video data is stored in randomly accessible data locations, such as an optical video disc. The video data in each frame in the library is assigned a virtual position in a pre-defined data space, such that

L30: 8 of 11

the visual image in each frame is related to visual images in other frames by virtual position in the data space. User input is provided through track ball or mouse generating displacement signals. The input signal is translated to an updated virtual position in the data space relative to a previous virtual position and the next frame having the updated virtual position is displayed next.

9. 4,583,166, Apr. 15, 1986, Roll mode for cached data storage; Michael H. Hartung, et al., 395/425; 364/228.3, 232.1, 236.2, 238.4, 242.3, 242.5, 243, 243.4, 243.41, 248.1, 249, 252, 261, 261.1, 262.4, 262.5, 927.92, 927.94, 927.97, 927.99, 931.11, 931.48, 940, 940.1, 940.4, 942.3, 942.6, 948.1, 948.11, 952, 952.1, 957, 957.1, 957.3, 959.1, 961.2, 964, 964.2, 964.23, 965, 965.4, 965.7, 976, 978.1, DIG.1, DIG.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 9 of 11

TITLE:	Roll mode for cached data storage		
US PAT NO:	4,583,166 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]	DATE ISSUED:	Apr. 15, 1986
APPL-NO:	06/433,599	DATE FILED:	Oct. 8, 1982

ABSTRACT:
A so-called "roll mode" technique provides block transfer with a disk-type of direct-access data-storage device (DASD). A set of chained commands for accessing record areas enables rapidly accessing a plurality of records within a given DASD cylinder of tracks. The rotational position of the

surfaces is checked. The command within the chain, irrespective of its location, having the closest logical rotational proximity to the instant rotational position of the surfaces is selected as the first command in the chain. The chain is executed beginning at the indicated rotational position selected command through the end of the chain and then wrapped to the beginning of the original chain and continuing on until the command immediately preceding the rotational position selected command has been executed.

10. 4,533,996, Aug. 6, 1985, Peripheral systems accommodation of guest operating systems; Michael H. Hartung, et al., 395/275; 364/228.2, 228.5, 236.2, 243, 243.4, 254, 254.3, 256.3, DIG.1; 395/400 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 10 of 11

TITLE:	Peripheral systems accommodation of guest operating systems		
US PAT NO:	4,533,996 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]	DATE ISSUED:	Aug. 6, 1985
APPL-NO:	06/351,558	DATE FILED:	Feb. 23, 1982

ABSTRACT:
A peripheral system attached to a host having plural virtual machines accommodates the virtual machines via "guest" attribute signals signifying that a given chain of peripheral or I/O commands are virtual machine sourced (GO bit). The attribute signals may include modifier control signals to enable the peripheral system to adjust to virtual machine operations of the host. In particular, virtual machine "minidisks" are accommodated.

11. 4,412,286, Oct. 25, 1983, Tightly coupled multiple instruction multiple data computer system; Brendan O'Dowd, et al., 395/325; 364/228.3, 228.7, 228.8, 229, 229.2, 229.4, 230, 230.3, 240.1, 241.7, 242.6, 242.9, 242.92, 253, 254, 254.3, 256.3, 263, 271, 271.2, 271.3, 280, 280.2, DIG.1; 395/650, 800 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L30: 11 of 11

TITLE:	Tightly coupled multiple instruction multiple data computer system		
US PAT NO:	4,412,286 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]	DATE ISSUED:	Oct. 25, 1983
APPL-NO:	06/246,427	DATE FILED:	Mar. 23, 1981
REL-US-DATA:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 190,510, Sep. 25, 1980, abandoned.		

ABSTRACT:
A concurrent processing system utilizes a generalized linearly expandable data transfer bus architecture to tightly couple data processors, memory and I/O devices. The system is suitable for multiple instruction multiple data processing, and operates by transmitting and receiving complete transaction codes fully identifying the target device by specifying a process code. Data processing memories and I/O devices may be dynamically assigned to a process by specifying the process code thus providing great flexibility in utilization of system resources. Processors, memories and I/O devices are connected together by means of interfaces which are connected to a bidirectional bus. The complete data transaction preferably occurs during one clock period, although four additional clock periods are used to complete a bus transaction, namely, arbitration, match recognition, data validation and acknowledgement of receipt.
All the interfaces examine each transaction on the bus 5 preferably

simultaneously, and allow the transaction to pass to a device and or I/O, if control registers in the interfaces correspond to those of transaction.
The five bus transactions are overlapped in time so that a data transfer may occur with each clock cycle resulting in a data pipeline system of very high data transfer rates.

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     (FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:18:50 ON 05 JUN 92)
               SET PAGELENGTH 62
               SET LINELENGTH 78
L1             0 S VIRTUAL REALITY
L2             1 S VIRTUAL WORLD
L3           314 S 395/500/CCLS
L4             0 S HEAD-MOUNTED AND L3
               E UNC/ASN
               E UNIVERSITY OF NORT
               E UNIVERSITY OF NORTH/AS
L5            15 S E4-E5,E7-E8
L6             2 S SIMULATED REALITY
L7             2 S SIMULATED WORLD
L8            89 S HEADS-UP DISPLAY
L9             1 S KINEMATIC SENSOR#
L10            0 S GLOVE SENSOR
L11            1 S 4807202/UREF
L12            1 S 4837700/PN
L13            1 S 4943861/PN
L14            2 S 4276029/UREF
L15            0 S MOVEMENT EMULATION
L16        56438 S (EMULAT? OR SIMULAT?)
L17         1000 S L16(5A)OPEN?
L18            1 S KITCHEN(P)L17
L19          158 S VISUAL AND L17
L20           46 S PHYSICAL AND L19
L21         2064 S L16 AND ARCHITECT?
L22           74 S L3 AND L21
L23          289 S VIRTUAL/TI,ASN
L24         1342 S VIRTUAL/TI,AB
L25          145 S VISUAL AND L24
L26         8315 S VISUAL/TI,AB
L27           22 S L24 AND L26
L28            1 S 4857902/PN

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US PAT NO: [redacted] [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L28: 1 of 1
DATE ISSUED: Aug. 15, 1989
TITLE: Position-dependent interactivity system for image display
INVENTOR: Michael Naimark, San Francisco, CA
Kenneth M. Carson, San Francisco, CA
ASSIGNEE: Advanced Interaction, Inc., Houston, TX (U.S. corp.)
APPL-NO: 07/050,196
DATE FILED: May 14, 1987
INT-CL: [4] G06F 3/033
US-CL-ISSUED: 340/709, 724; 358/103
US-CL-CURRENT: 340/709, 724; 358/103
SEARCH-FLD: 340/724, 725, 709, 710, 711, 712, 747, 799, 798, 723, 706; 358/103; 364/521, 522
REF-CITED:

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3,541,521	11/1970	Koster	340/710
4,202,041	5/1980	Kaplow et al.	340/712

4,305,131	12/1981	Best	340/725
4,562,347	12/1985	Hovey et al.	340/710

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S. S. Fisher, et al., "Virtual Environment Display System", Oct. 23-24, 1986, ACM 1986 Workshop on Interactive 3D Graphics.

US PAT NO: [redacted] [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L28: 1 of 1
DATE ISSUED: Aug. 15, 1989
TITLE: Position-dependent interactivity system for image display

Cognitive Space in the Interactive Movie Map: An Investigation of Spatial Learning in Virtual Environments; by Robert Mohl, 1981; Ph.D. Thesis, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, MA 02139.
Viewpoint Dependent Imaging: An Interactive Stereoscopic Display; by Scott Stevens Fisher, 1981; M. S. Thesis, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
The Impact of Optical Videodiscs on Filmmaking: by Nicholas Negroponte; Architecture Machine Group, Mass. Inst. of Tech. Viewpoint Dependent Imaging: an Interactive Stereoscopic Display.
S. S. Fisher; publ. in SPIE vol. 367 Processing & Display of Three-Dimensional Data (1982).

ART-UNIT: 264
PRIM-EXMR: David K. Moore
ASST-EXMR: Alvin Oberley
LEGAL-REP: Fliesler, Dubb, Meyer & Lovejoy

ABSTRACT:
An interactive video display system with tight coupling between user-input and the images displayed to provide a feeling of real control by the user. A library of frames of video data is stored in randomly accessible data locations, such as an optical video disc. The video data in each frame in the library is assigned a virtual position in a pre-defined data space, such that the visual image in each frame is related to visual images in other frames by virtual position in the data space. User input is provided through track ball or mouse generating displacement signals. The input signal is translated to an updated virtual position in the data space relative to a previous virtual position and the next frame having the updated virtual position is displayed next.

19 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures

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                SET PAGELENGTH 62
                SET LINELENGTH 78
L1            0 S VIRTUAL REALITY
L2            1 S VIRTUAL WORLD
L3          314 S 395/500/CCLS
L4            0 S HEAD-MOUNTED AND L3
                E UNC/ASN
                E UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
                E UNIVERSITY OF NORTH/AS
L5           15 S E4-E5,E7-E8
L6            2 S SIMULATED REALITY
L7            2 S SIMULATED WORLD
L8           89 S HEADS-UP DISPLAY
L9            1 S KINEMATIC SENSOR#
L10           0 S GLOVE SENSOR
L11           1 S 4807202/UREF
L12           1 S 4837700/PN
L13           1 S 4943861/PN
L14           2 S 4276029/UREF
L15           0 S MOVEMENT EMULATION
L16       56438 S (EMULAT? OR SIMULAT?)
L17        1000 S L16(5A)OPEN?
L18           1 S KITCHEN(P)L17
L19         158 S VISUAL AND L17
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L22          74 S L3 AND L21
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L24        1342 S VIRTUAL/TI,AB
L25         145 S VISUAL AND L24
L26        8315 S VISUAL/TI,AB
L27          22 S L24 AND L26

=> d 1-22
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1. 5,079,621, Jan. 7, 1992, DCT transform compression, transmission and recovery of digital color using virtual filtering mechanism; Scott J. Daly, et al., 358/13, 85, 133, 138 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,048,077, Sep. 10, 1991, Telephone handset with full-page visual display; Benjamin A. Wells, et al., 379/96; 358/85; 379/53, 433 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,023,905, Jun. 11, 1991, Pocket data receiver with full page visual display; Benjamin A. Wells, et al., 379/96; 340/825.4, 825.44; 379/110 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,013,135, May 7, 1991, Head-up display with two fresnel lenses; Souhei Yamamura, 359/630; 340/705, 980; 359/601, 742 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,878,183, Oct. 31, 1989, Photographic image data management system for a visual system; Ron B. Ewart, 395/128; 340/747, 799; 364/232.3, 236.2, 237.2, 237.3, 242.4, 246, 246.4, 248.1, 249.4, 256.3, 282.1, DIG.1; 395/164 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 4,876,663, Oct. 24, 1989, Display interface system using buffered VDRAMs and plural shift registers for data rate control between data source and display; Donald G. McCord, 395/275; 340/749, 750, 799; 364/917, 917.3, 926.1, 926.3, 926.5, 927.2, 927.4, 927.7, 933.8, 934, 939, 939.4, 940, 940.81, 942.8, 959.1, 964.9, 978, 978.3, DIG.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 4,860,217, Aug. 22, 1989, Method and system for effecting a transformation of a video image; Nobuo Sasaki, et al., 395/125; 340/723, 798; 382/44, 46 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 4,857,902, Aug. 15, 1989, Position-dependent interactivity system for image display; Michael Naimark, et al., 340/709, 724; 358/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 4,807,142, Feb. 21, 1989, Screen manager multiple viewport for a multi-tasking data processing system; Arun K. Agarwal, 395/650; 340/721, 723; 364/234, 236.2, 237.2, 243, 248.1, 280, 281.3, 281.7, 286, 286.3, DIG.1; 395/100, 145 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 4,719,388, Jan. 12, 1988, Flat electron control device utilizing a uniform space-charge cloud of free electrons as a virtual cathode; Frederick G. Oess, 315/169.1; 313/302, 422, 495; 315/169.3, 366 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 4,375,725, Mar. 8, 1983, Optical sight; Douglas A. Orlob, 33/233, 241, 265 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 4,348,187, Sep. 7, 1982, Aerial image visual display; Martin Dotsko, 434/44; 352/86, 132; 353/99 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 4,322,744, Mar. 30, 1982, Virtual sound system for the visually handicapped; Austin N. Stanton, 358/94; 381/74; 434/116

14. 4,206,970, Jun. 10, 1980, Chromatically corrected virtual image visual display; William M. Kahlbaum, Jr., 359/645, 785 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 4,190,832, Feb. 26, 1980, Polarized windshield indicia reflection display system; Sailor Mohler, 340/705, 462; 359/48, 63, 70, 84 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 4,099,172, Jul. 4, 1978, Electronic visual display unit for alphanumeric characters; Lucio Montanari, et al., 340/755, 758, 762; 359/211 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 4,015,344, Apr. 5, 1977, Audio visual teaching method and apparatus; Herbert Michaels, et al., 434/257

18. 3,982,835, Sep. 28, 1976, Interferometric system; Otto Schwomma, 356/348; 359/902 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 3,956,833, May 18, 1976, Vehicle simulator binocular multiplanar visual display system; Wendell D. Chase, 434/43; 358/89, 104, 250

20. 3,911,598, Oct. 14, 1975, Laser type weapon fire simulation system; Windell N. Mohon, 434/20; 273/310, 358; 359/19, 24, 26, 32, 356; 434/22

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  Welcome to DIALOG
Dialog level 29.01.05B

Last logoff:  24jun92 17:29:07
Logon file405 24jun92 17:32:21
* * *  TEXTLINE is now available. Begin TXTLN or TEXTLINE * * *
SYSTEM:HOME

              *** DIALOG HOMEBASE Main Menu ***
  411
Enter an option number and press ENTER to view information on any
item listed below; enter a BEGIN command to search in a different
database.

           1  Announcements (new databases, price changes, etc.)
           2  DIALOG HOMEBASE Features
           3  DIALOG Free File of the Month
           4  DIALOG Database Information and Rates
           5  Database Selection (DIALINDEX/OneSearch Categories)
           6  DIALOG Command Descriptions
           7  DIALOG Training Schedules and Seminar Descriptions
           8  DIALOG Services

           9  Begin DIALOG Menus (sm)
          10  Begin DIALOG Business Connection (r)

 Enter an option number or a BEGIN command and press ENTER.
      /H = Help         /L = Logoff         /NOMENU = Command Mode
?
Menu system 5.35E ends.
       24jun92 17:32:37 User214300 Session B25.1
            $0.06    0.004 Hrs FileHomeBase
     $0.06  Estimated cost FileHomeBase
     $0.01  TYMNET
     $0.07  Estimated cost this search
     $0.07  Estimated total session cost   0.004 Hrs.
File 411:DIALINDEX(tm)

DIALINDEX(tm)
   (Copr. DIALOG Info.Ser.Inc.)

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***
*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***
?sf eecomp
   You have 10 files in your file list.
   (To see banners, use SHOW FILES command.)
?s (virtual environment)
 Your SELECT statement is:
   s (virtual environment)
          Items   File
          -----   ----
             22     2: INSPEC 2_69-92/9208W1
              3     8: COMPENDEX PLUS_1970-1992/JUN

   2 files have one or more items; file list includes 10 files.
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